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PNEUMONIA NOW RAGING.

DR. GEORGE W. HILTON OF LOWELL HAS FOUND A PREVENTIVE.

The Specific for the Cure of Colds and the Decrease in Mortality from Pacumonia in Boston-A Demand for the "No. 8" in New York City-Successful Little Pellets Put Up in Handy Form to be Carried in the Pocket-Leading Wholesale Houses to Supply the Betail Drug Stores-How the Hub Escaped the Grip Year Before Last-Where the Specific Can Be Had in this City.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 7.-Gen. Charles H. Taylor's paper, the Globe, will say to-morrow: Boston was the only city of any consequence in the country that escaped the fatal grip winter before last.

And Boston and Chicago were two cities in which pneumons, which has rapidly increased in the North for the last ten years, saw a deelded falling off last winter. Physicians say the indications now are that pneumonia in New England will have another set back this winter, although much depends upon the ability of Dr. Hilton to turn out enough of his new specific to supply the increased demand

The story of this famous specific is pretty generally known.

Two years ago, when la grippe was making such fearful ravages. Dr. George W. Hilton. the well-known specialist on pulmonary diseases, by his successful treatment of a great many serious cases, both in Lowell, where he resides and in this city, was one of the most talked of men in his profession.

it was generally known at Harvard and the other medical schools that he had been at work for some time upon a preventive of pneumonia, the scourge that in New England is even more to be feared than consumption.

But jast winter, when la grippe again threatened the city, it was first announced in the Globe that an infallible cure for colds and grip and preventive of pneumonia had been discovered, and that its efficacy had been proven beyond a doubt by careful experiments and thorough trial.

Coming from so eminent a man as Dr. Hilton, the announcement created unusual in terest. The medical fraternity had received with incredulity the claims for Dr. Koch's lymph, and their conservative attitude toward it has proved, in the light of the sad experi ence of consumptives here who were treated with it, to be good judgment.
But the standing of Dr. Hilton and his will-

inguess to give his fellow physicians the benefit of his discovery helped to strengthen public as well as professional confidence in his

With the assistance of physians and druggists in Boston and New England no less than 250,000 bottles were distributed through this section between Jan. 5 and April 15 that win-

And Boston escaped la grippe.

The death rate from pneumonia, which has rapidly increased for the last ten years, fell off

15 per cent. Dr. Hilton's public announcement of his discovery in an interview with a Globe reporter

He said that he had prescribed a remedy for several years to his patients in Lowell and Boston, which, there was not the slightest doubt, was a cure for colds and la grippe and a sure preventive of pneumonia. He had called it his specific No. 3.

A Globe reporter yesterday interviewed the Doctor at his residence on Branch street. Lowell. The physician, who is about 50 years eld, and looks not a little like Gen. Grant, al though he is larger and his eyes are more expressive and his features more like those of a scholar, perhaps, than were those of the great soldier, answered pleasantly:

In my practice here, and formerly in Chicago, where I lived for a few years after graduating from Hahnemann Medical College, I have made a specialty of pulmonary diseases, and have lived here principally because I have found this vicinity, with its changeable weather, an excellent field for investigation.

as you know, remarkable. I have yet to learn have thoroughly tested it, and know that it will cure a cold in the head, bronchial catarra, and la grippe, and that it will prevent pneumonia when taken as directed.

Within the last two or three weeks I have had my hands full preparing my specific to meet the demands that have come for it from Chicago and New York.

"This year, at last, I have put it up in the shape of little sugar pills, in small bottles, so that it may be carried conveniently in the pocket. Last winter, when la grippe was raging in the West and had made its appearance in New England, my harmless little pills were the only thing that seemed to afford relief, and we are satisfied that they prevented grip becoming epidemic.

It is well known how hard I had to work to supply New England, but as the season adnced I had a great call for them from New York, and, at the suggestion of physicians there, for the convenience of those who wished to use it I have placed the remedy in the esale drug stores, that of C. N. Crittenton & Co. and the others, and I understand that such well-known druggists as Chumer & Son. Eighth avenue and Twenty-third stree choonmaker, opposite Grand Central Depot: Spear's drug store, Eighth avenue and 125th street, New York: Emil Heydenrich, 169 At. lantic avenue; Parrish Pharmacy, 72 Henry street. Brooklyn, are already prepared to sup ply it. Retail druggists in that city will have to secure the specific, which will be sold at 50 have, of course, received many flattering offers from physicians and others, but nothing has given me greater satisfaction than the hearty endorsements I have seen in the news-

The Doctor referred to the large number of interviews that have recently been published. For instance, Mr. Lee of Lee & Shepard, the well-known firm of publishers, says he has found the specific No. 3 a very remarkable remedy; in his home and in the great Milk street publishing house it has done wonders in breaking up colds. As a preventive of pneumonia, he told the Globe reporter he could recommend this specific as most efficaclous. He shouldn't want to be without a bottle within easy reach, especially in the winter

Mr. Lauriat, of the publishing firm of Estes

& Lauriat, said to a reporter:
'I have used Dr. Hilton's specific No. 3 for over a year. It is the best thing I have ever with, and I always keep two or three bottles of it in the house. Every member of my family has been benefited by its use. It was recommended to me by a friend, Mr. E. I. sanborn, and I, in turn, have recommended it to no less than twenty friends, and have ight and given away many bottles of it. I have it with me always. It is in a convenient form and easily carried in one's pocket."

Such men as D. W. Kitburn. Manager for the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company; C. A. Piummer, the well-known commission merchant; Mr. Gammon of Gammon & Leonard, and scores of other prominent Bostonians have, in a public spirited way, recommended people to use the and the grip, and the prevention of pneumonis. have its run cannot be exagnerated.

knows enough to distinguish between a compound fracture and a scalpel, and he says it day in and day out at this season of the year to nine out of ten of his patients. It is not surprising that there has been a great demand for Dr. Hilton's Specific No. 3. It has never been known to fail to effect a cure, or to prevent pneumonia when taken according to the very simple directions that the Doctor gives. And when it is to be had at the retail drug-gists', put up in the handlest little bottles, just

excuse for having a cold. Its sale in this city has been phenomenal: its success is undisputed. - Adc.

the size to carry in the pocket, there is no

MANY DEATHS FROM PREUMONIA.

Ten Times as Many as from the Much-Drended Typhus. There were more than ten times as many deaths from pneumonia in New York last week

as there were from typhus fever. About every third man has a cold. A scourge more deadly than small-pox., and as swift in its execution as the dreaded cholera is pneumonia. There were 118 deaths from

pneumonia in New York city for the week ending Dec. 31, and the mortality from this cause has increased more than 33 1-3 per cent. within a month. If there had been as many deaths from

cholora in the United States last week as there were from pneumonia in New York, business would have been paralyzed.

There is more cause to fear an untimely end from pneumonia than anything else this winter," said a well-known physician yesterday, "and yet for some strange reason, peo-Pneumonia begins with a cold.

Pneumonia is not necessary. It is a preventable disease. It is preventable by not ventable by using the famous little pellets, the virtues of which were discovered by George W. Hilton of Lowell, Mass., and which are popularly known as his specific No. 3.

A handy bottle of the specific should be in every one's pocket. A dose or two taken on the inception of a cold will break it up. A few doses will cure a cold well laid.

"Oh. it's only a cold," said a patient to London's greatest surgeon, Hunter.

cold? And what the dickens, madam would you have?" answered the vexed doctor. A cold is a serious ailment. A cold too often develops into pneumonia-the most dreadful. the most prevalent, the most easily avoided of fatal diseases.

There has been in the past few weeks a grave increase in the number of deaths from this cause. It is high time for those who are subject to colds-and who is not-to be on their guard.

Watch the mortality reports for the past month. Pneumonia heads the list as usual, and yet

it is preventable. Said a certain high authority in matters of public health in a recently published inter-

"Pneumonia is to a certain extent infectious. But, unfortunately, the disease is not so amenable as others to such measures as a board of health can take to prevent the spread of other infectious diseases. Indeed, it seems that individual precaution is especially desirable against this malady."

Individual precaution is necessary. But in spite of themselves people catch colds. And it is very evident they find it much easier to catch hem than to get rid of them, unless they have the specific with them.

Cure the colds, say the doctors, with Dr. Hilton's little pellets. A bottle of the specific. that can be had for 50 cents, is about as good insurance as a man or woman can carry at this season. -Adv.

ADRIFT IN THE BLIZZARD.

Jacob Sayder Found Unconscious in Skif in Jamuica Bay. Thieves have been raiding Jacob Snyder's oyster beds in Boach Channel, Jamaica Bay, and on Thursday night, armed with a doublebarrelled shotgun, Snyder rowed to his beds in an open boat with the intention of capturing the thioves or filling them with shot. While secreted in a bed of reeds waiting their appearance Snyder fell asleep. He was finds himself in deep water, which is apparawakened about 3 o'clock in the morning by the sleet and snow storm that howled across of a case where it has not been successful. We the bleak bay. Clambering into his boat, he shoved out into the channel with the intention of reaching his but on the meadows some dis-

> tance away. The storm and darkness proved too much for him. He soon found himself being carried toward the mouth of the bay. Fearful of ried toward the mouth of the bay. Fearful of being carried out to sea, he endcavored to beach his boat on the sandy bottom off Rockaway Beach. Failing in this, he appears to have drawn in his cars and abandoned himself to his fate. The boat finally grounded on Ruffle Bar, where it was found early that morning by the occupant's son. Henry knyder. Becoming alarmed for his father's safety, the young man started out in the teeth of the gale to search for him, and fortunately discovered the stranded boat before proceeding far. Snyder was unconscious. Close beside him in the boat lay an empty whiskey bottle. He was revived with great difficulty, and he lost consciousness twice while being taken to his hut. From there he was removed to his home in Woodhaven.

> Woodhaven.
> His cars, nose, and hands were frostbitten, and it is said his feet were so badly frozen that they will probably both have to be amputated.

CAPTAINS MAY BE HAULED UP

For Letting Central Office Betectives Enforce the Law in Their Stead. Superintendent Byrnes doesn't want to say for sure, you know, but it is barely possible, and he does not deny that charges may be

preferred against Police Captains Josian A. Westervelt and John T. Stephenson. In the police shake-up on Thursday Capt. Westervelt was transferred from the West Thirty-seventh street station to the Central

Thirty-seventh street station to the Central Office, and Capt. Stephenson from the Church to the Madison street station. It was announced that these changes and many others were made for the good of the department.

The occasion for them, however, was the raids made on the opium joints in Capt. Westervelt's precinct and the gambling houses in Capt. Stephenson's precinct. Superintendent Byrnes said yesterday that these Captains had been transferred at his request because they failed to onforce the law in their precincts.

"I am determined," he said, "to make every Captain enforces the law in uniformly, and I shall hold them and the Inspectors of their districts responsible. If they fail, I shall enforce the law from this office and report them to the Commissioners."

"And are you going to prefer charges

"And are you going to prefer charges against these two Captains?" asked THE SUN reporter.

Charges may be preferred against them."
replied the Superintendent, "and that is all I can say about it."

An Old Politician Dies in a Restaurant. Ex-Alderman John G. Seeley died vesterday morning in Franz's restaurant, at 1,919 Third venue. He had gone there for breakfast, but when the waiter brought it to him Mr. Seeley was dead. Age and kindred ills were the cause of death. Mr. Seeley was 65 years old. He had out-

cause of death.

Mr. Seeley was 65 years old. He had outlived all his relatives. The last place he lodged was at 1.836 Third avenue. For some years he has depended for his living unon odd jobs obtained about the Sheriff's office. He was in the Common Council during Fernando Wood's term as Mayor, and claimed to have laid the corner stone of the Court House.

If that were said of a man it would certainly detract from his worth. It sometimes detracts from the worth of a gun. How many persons and and scores of other prominent Bostonians have, in a public spirited way, recommended people to use the specific for the care of colds and the grip, and the prevention of pneumonia. The possibilities of a cold that is allowed to have its run cannot be exagnizated. "A cold should be cured," says every physician who I can's ink and Pen Co., 104 Broadway.—4dc.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE FINAN-CIAL SMASH-UP IN ENGLAND.

Thirty-five Million Bollars Stolen from the Lower Middle Classes-Jack Frost Pervades the Continent-Life-saving Virtues of the Stevepipe Hat-The Lenenshire Operatives Likely to Win Their Fight-British Miners Striving for the Eighthour Day-The New Canarder-Besste Bellwood Makes a Scene in the Trocadero.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- When Dr. Parker declared the punishment of some kinds of crime he did not exaggerate the growing indignation over the latest financial scandal in England. The more the collapse of the Liberator Building Society is investigated the more hopeless the situation appears for the impoverished victims. The stockholders will lose everything and the depositors cannot hope for a greater dividend than three shillings per pound. The absconding of Spencer Balfour, M. P., is not an unexpected sequel to the vast robbery. The disappearance of \$35,000,000 belonging to thousands of the lower middle classes is already followed by suffering more silent but nore pitiful than that of the great armies of the unemployed. The old and the helpless are the most numerous class among the victims. A relief movement has accumulated a few silent hunger of hundreds will never be made

Many pitiful cases there have been in the Coroners' courts within a few weeks of poor women, formerly in comfort, who have died of destitution rather than make their wants known. The severe weather, the hard times, the wholesale and criminal thwarting of honest thrift combine to make these verily the darkest days England has known in many

The severe weather is proving a great trial throughout Europe. The thermometer has averaged several degrees below freezing everywhere north of the shores of the Mediterranean for two weeks. This would not involve much hardship in America, where there are adequate means for maintaining comfort in cold weather; but Europe has no stoves or furnaces or steam heaters, and grate fires are poor substitutes when the temperature is much below freezing.

The whole of the United Kingdom has now enjoyed the novel experience of a fortnight of continuous frost, and the lakes in the London parks have been open to skaters for almost the phenomenal period of ten days in succession. Englishmen love nothing better, when they can get it, than skating, but they require good deal of looking after when disporting themselves on the ice. In Hyde Park quite a small army of men have been on duty every day ready to carry surgical cases to the hospitals and pull men and women out of the water when they fall through thin places. At he headquarters of the Royal Humane Society, which are considerately placed alongside the big lake, the surgeons have had an altogether enjoyable time setting fractured limbs and patching up broken The casualties are largely due to the clumsy and reckless skating and disgraceful horseplay which is carried on by well-dressed blackguards. Good skaters and most people who love quietude patronize the private waters to which a charge for admission is made, or take a railway journey into the fen district in the eastern counties, where The favorite skating headgear for men has been an enormous Tam O'Shanter cap, but a good many have recently taken to the stovepipe hat of civilization, because of its life saving properties. A man describing himself as an engineer started the boom by writing to newspapers in praise of the top hat as the skator's friend, wedged firmly on the head, so that it will not come off. At whatever angle the wearer may chance to be it will save a fracured skull when the skater taps the ice with his head, which it is assumed, by the ingenious engineer, he must frequently have to do. When the skater breaks through the ice and ently destined to be the experience of a majority of the English skaters, the virtues of the top hat cannot be disputed. One ordinary topper has the buoyancy of a fir plank four feet ong, nine inches wide, and three inches thick, so that all the drowning man has to do is "to

hold it firmly by the brim with both hands and then rest his chin on top of it." The saving of life by means of the top hat bnoy has not yet been recorded, but with or without it over sixty skaters have managed to lose their lives since the present frost com-

menced. "We learn from Biarritz," says a Tory newspaper, "that Mr. Gladstone looks very ill and haggard. Our correspondent, who sat near him in church, observed that he carried a shocking had hat and looked dreadfully old." Sir James Whitehead, M. P., writing apparently on the same day as the anonymous Tory, says:

Our grand old leader is in splendid form. He walked into church yesterday as erect and with as clastic a step as a young man of fifty. In conversation he is even more vivacious than

he was five years ago." Other reports from Biarritz prove con-clusively that the Tory correspondent is a liar, supposing that he really exists. Mr. Gladstone is in excellent health, and consumed with a desire for the home rule fight. The only fear of his friends, and one which is very real and ever present, is that the Grand Old Man will defy his medical advisers, insist upon leading the House of Commons as fully as he did ten years ago, and thus wear himself out in the coming session.

The great strike or lockout in the cotton trade, which has dragged along for about two months, is reaching a crisis. Although the suffering among the idle operatives throughout Lancashire has been even greater than was anticipated, the chances are that the other side will be the one to yield. It is a most criditable fact that in spite of the bitter consequences of the struggle, it has been in a sense a friendly one from the start. No act of violence has occurred, and it is even true that there has been no passion shown on either side. It has been a grim test of strength admitting of no interference. Some of the manufacturers now propose to open their mills on the old terms unless their associates consent to an equitable adjustment of pending difficulties. The basis of settlement is likely to be a temporary reduction of both wages and hours, and a return to the old scale in a specified time. The operatives have from the start been willing to go or short time. The statements of the working of the Oldham spinning companies for the past year have been pub lished this week, and they afford what curious reading. Of ninety-eight limited liability companies in the district fiftyeight paid no dividend during 1892, three have not paid a dividend for eight years, and three have made no profit for seven years The value of the shares has declined about 33 per cent., and dividends paid last year upon the aggregate share and loan capital of the companies amounted to only three-quarters per cent. December's stock takings are not cluded in these returns, so that there is no indication of the effect of the lockout upor

Sterling aliver to nickel plate is what "Admiral" cigarettes are to other brands.—Ada.

he limited liability companies, but the losses

have doubtless been larger during the nine

weeks that the struggle has lasted. The com-panies start the new year with adverse bal-ances of about £200 each and a large stock of good resolutions. They have resolved to avaid cotton speculation and to write off a proper amount of money for the depreciation of the plant. But, judging from experience, they will return to their old reckless ways as

soon as trade improves a little, and when they have again burned their improvident fingers they will shout loudly about unfair American and Indian competition, depreciation of silver, and what not.

The most important gathering of miners that has ever been held in this country will take Birmingham next week. The occasion is the annual Conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, and over 300,000 men will be directly represented. Every deleas to his vote upon a resolution, which is to be submitted to the Conference calling upon Parliament to pass the Eight-hour bill at the next session. If, as is probable, the resolution should be passed by a large majority, a good many Liberal members of Parliament, heretofore hostild will have seriously to conside whether self-preservation does not require them to vote for the measure referred to.

The county of Durham will be represented at the Federation Conference for the first time Six thousand men in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire have joined the Federation, and there is reason to believe that before long all of the 90,000 colliers in South Wales will follow their example. When that shall have been accomplished all the miners of the United Kingdom except the small county of Northumberland will be united to secure a statutory eight-hour day, as well as important reforms

in the laws relating to mining.

Lord Onslow, ex-Governor of New Zealand, is preparing a bill, which he will introduce in the coming session, to compel sellers of foreign meat to mark it as such. But his Lordship is nuzzled how to brand the meat effectively without spoiling it as a marketable commodity. Various auggestions more or less preposterous individual, premising that all surface brands are easily removable, urges that the only thing to be done is to write the word New Zea land or Argentine or American, as the case may be, on the meat in some kind of harmless antline dye which would soak partly or right through the mass. This remarkable suggestion, made in all seriousness, is being quite solemnly discussed by the newspapers, and it would not be altogether surprising if it should find its way into Lord Onslow's bill.

The Scotch newspapers are saying many kind things about Dr. McCosh of Princeton College, who has just given \$1,250 to the East Free Church of Brechin to help a deserving member of the congregation to enter the ministry. Over fifty years ago Dr. McCosh was in Brechin, actively organizing in that district the Free Church of Scotland.

Kingsley's powerful novel "Hypatia," dramatized by Stuart Ogilvic, has furnished Beerbohm Tree with a striking drama, which was placed on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday evening. Kingsley him self could not well have quarrelled with the manner in which the creatures of his brain were portrayed. Julia Neilson was the sweetest of heroines, perhaps a trille too sweet; and Beerbohm Tree as Issachar rose to a high level of tragic passion and pathos. The play was superbly staged.

The Cunard steamer Lucania, sister to the Campania, will be launched on the Clyde at the end of this month. The Campania is nearly finished, and will start on her maiden till, from Glasgow to Liverpool early in March.

Mr. E. Tracy Bishop of Smithsburg, Md., has written to the Lord Provost of Glasgow respecting Balph G. Hyers, "who believes him self to be a native of Glasgow; thinks he is 23 years old, though he looks younger; has light hair and blue eyes, and is anxious to discover himself to his family." The Lord Provest, like a sensible man, has published the letter to the newspapers, but so far no fond parent or loving relative has shown any yearning desire to discover himself or herself to Bishop's interesting young protégé. As Mr. Bishop indiscreetly offers in his letter "to forward promptly fundanceded for advertising or inquiry." he will probably receive a good many letters in the course of the next few to nobody except the Lord Provost, because Glasgow is a large city and contains a full proportion of sinners among its half million

inhabitants. Liverpool's new year statistics show that during the last year there were thirty-nine disastrous fires in that city, involving a net loss of £400,000 after salvage. These were mostly warehouse fires, £320,000 representing the loss by cotton fires. So serious has the loss proved to the insurance companies that the shares of three of them have fallen nearly £10 per share despite the act that insurance rates for cotton are very high at present. All cotton is landed at Liverpool and is subjected to this heavy tax, but on the opening of the ship canal this monopoly of the cotton import will no longer be possible, and if the rates o insurance in Manchester continue as they are at present, less than half of those in Livernoo the inducement to take cotton up the canal for storage in Manchester will be immensely stimulated.

After the late Duke of Manchester, alias Uncle Kim, gave his mind to matrimony, his companion in many a revel. Bessie Bellwood sought sympathy and comfort from the Mar quis of Ailesbury, who stepped quite naturally into Uncle Kim's shoes. The Marquis, however, recently proved fickle, and Bessie was left again without a consoler. For some reason she suspected Marie Lloyd, the burlesque actress, of a desire to supplant her in the affections of this noteworthy specimen of British aristocracy, and finding this lady and her husband, George Courtenay, sitting at one of the Trocadero tables. Bessie took a seat at the same table and began talking at them in a manner far from complimentary, but still intensely interesting to the curlous crowd

Neither Marie nor her husband made any re cinder, but took an early opportunity of vacating these seats, a proceeding which so en-raged Allesbury's discarded one that she threw her glass, the liquor all untouched, with unerring aim at the head of the inoffen sive Courtenay. A summons for assault was the result, but yesterday the magistrate was informed that the defendant had apologized and the summons was thereupon withdrawn. Bessle thinks as Lottie Collins is doing a well in the States, she herself might try her uck with an American audience.

A Biograced Preacher Commits Su'elde. BALTIMORE, Jan. 7 .- The Rev. David D. Bon sack, at one time the leading Dunkard preach er in the State, committed suicide at West-minsterlast night. Last summer he eloped with a married woman, leaving a wife and family. The couple remained away only two samily. The coulse tendented away only two weeks. When they returned they expressed sorrow and were taken back by their families. The Dunkard church, however, refused to forgive. It is one of the strictest of all denominations, and after a long trial Bonsack was deposed from the ministry, and expelled from the church. Bulcide followed.

The Projection for the Vennytus NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 7.—The tug Fortung left the torpedo station this afternoon for New York. She has on board the explosive pro-sectiles for the Vesuvius to be used in the tests at Port Royal.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The Tyronga link culfs should be worn with our Y.
can or Autoka cultar.—Adv. Kew dining car route to Montreal via New York Con-rat and Addrondack and St. Lawrence line. solid

ANOTHER BLOW FOR FRANCE. Société de Dépôt et Compte Courant, floated the stock in vast amounts at high prices, and then let the concern go to smash.

Carnot's Name Bragged into the Mire by Ex Minister Balhaut-He Says that the Cabinct of Which Careet was a Member Con nived at the Painlfying of Rousseau's Report-Shocking Robbery of the Panama Company by Engineers who Took Contracts-Profits that Elfel Absorbed-Anti-Republican Agitation Throughout the

Provinces-The Bourse Badly Scared-

Charles De Lessens Tells All He Knows

NEW DISCLOSURES THAT WILL AGAIN

TEST HER INSTITUTIONS.

Paris. Jan. 7 .- A weary nation, with its paience almost gone, must submit to another severe test of its republican institutions. If France can listen to the disclosures which will be made within the next week and maintain her faith in the republic in spite of the unworthiness of its servants, she will furnish an example of patient patriotism which all the world may admire. The latest and blackest hapter in the long story of public crime drags in the mice names and reputations higher than any which have yet been definitely stained. The arrest of a comparatively in-significant individual, M. Blondin, is the first incident in this new scene. Blondin, as has already been explained, is connected in a responsible capacity with the Croilt Lyonnais. The disclosures which he has made under magisterial pressure in brief are these: In the spring of 1886, when the lottery loan

for the l'anama enterprise was proposed, the Government sent an expert engineer, M. Rousseau, to examine the situation at the Isthmus. He submitted his report to his chief, M. Baihaut, Minister of Public Works, on May 2. His report condemned the whole on terprise. That report was not made public until May 19. Meantime it had been materi ally changed when given out. It had the effect of sending Panama shares up nearly a hundred points. On May 1 Panama stock was 562 On May 4 the Temps printed the report that Rousseau's verdict was unfavorable. In a few days the price declined to 500. When the report did appear the stock went to 600. Blondin affirmed at first that Bathaut and his assoclates manipulated the whole affair and sold at 502, bought at 500, and realized again at 600. making enormous profits. Blondin said further that on behalf of the Panama directors he rewarded Baibaut by paying him 1,000,000 francs in three cheeks of 500,000, 300,000, and 200,000 francs respectively.

When this extraordinary story had been told, Magistrate Franqueville confronted the two men with each other. There was an exciting scene, the details of which, of course are not known. It is currently reported that Baihaut was arrested and then released. This is not true. He is shadowed by detectives, and has given his word to hold himself in readiness to answer the demands of justice.

I called on him yesterday, and what he said in the brief interview discloses the startling significance of this new feature of the scandal. He said:

"I never received money from Blondin, and he never had business dealings with me, though I was on friendly terms with him. The report of Rousseau was held back, and was modified in some respects upon evidence furnished by engineers of the Panama Company. The charges were due to facts of which Bousseau did not have personal knowledge, but of which the Panama on incers turnished proof. These facts naturally caused some changes in the conclusions at which Rousseau had at first arrived. I was completely justified in my course, however, by the knowledge and consent at the time of my associates in the Cabi-

It is in the last sentence that the gravity of the utterance lies. At the time of which he speaks De Freycinet's third Cabinet was in power and the present President of the Repub ic was the Minister of Finance. Other prominent members were Boulanger. Minister of War; Goblet, of Public Instruction; Develle, then and still of Agriculture; Lockroy, nor leader of the Left, Minister of Commerce; and Granet, of Posts and Telegraphs.

It is the news of the direct implication of President Carnot which will shake the country to-morrow. The papers in the past two days have been filled with the darkest forebodings in anticipation of this news. The friends of the President and Do Freycinet are circulating a denial of Baihaut's assertion, which has not itself been published yet in France.

It is declared on Carnot's behalf that mem bers of the Cabinet had no knowledge of Rousseau's report till it was presented in final form by Baihaut on May 19. Both Blondin and Buihaut, however, are preparing to present stronger proof than their bare word in support of their respective stories.

What then will the authorities of justice do? It is a position of terrific responsibility. Within forty-eight hours all France will know the facts. Will Carnot, in his private capacity, or in the capacity of ex-Minister, be held accountable under the accusation of a former associate? He could be proceeded against only in the high courts of justice, and such, in fact, is the only tribunal before which Baihaut is answerable for acts while a Minister. It is for their effect on the general public situation, however, that these disclosures are o be dreaded.

The revised story of the greatest financial crime of modern times is also to be told next week. It will be sent to the Chamber of Deputles on Tuesday. It is a part of the report of M. Flory, the Government accountant, who was commissioned many weeks ago to investirate the books of the Panams Company. It is an exhaustive document which would fill four pages of THE SUN, and I have been permitted to make abstracts of some of its principal fea-

He reports that from the beginning of the enterprise in 1884 til! early in 1886 the enterprise was managed honestly and according to usiness principles. Then came a sudden change in policy, due apparently to the dis covery of the fact that it was quite impossible o carry out the enterprise according to the plans. Then began a gigantic series of frauds. t was deemed desirable to increase public would place the responsibility where it belonged.

M. Marius Fontane followed the example of M. de Lesseps in making a frank and complete statement of Panama Canal affairs.

M. Fontane has expressed an earnest desire to resume work on his "Histoire Universelle." in which he was interrupted by his arrest. M. Fontane was accustomed to get up at 6 o clock every morning to work upon this history, of which seven or eight volumes have already been published. Should be be sentenced to imprisonment as a result of the proceedings against him, he will undoubtedly request permission to continue the task in prison. confidence and subscriptions by enlisting engineers of great reputation. All existing contracts were withdrawn, the company paying the necessary indemnities. The work was then divided at tromendously increased rates between the following four contractors: The Société des Travaux Publiques, Mesars

Artiques et Cie., Lettellier et Cie, and M. Eiffel. The real cost of the work thus allotted was to be 172,000,000 francs. The total conract price called for 248,000,000, a profit of 76,000,000, divided thus: The Société des Travaux Publiques, 20,000,000 francs; Artiques et Cia., 11,000,000; Lettellier et Cia. 12,000,000; Eiffel, 33,000,000. This record is made still blacker by an explanation of the origin of the Société des Travaux Publiques. Phis concern was organized and floated by a bank, now collapsed, known as the Société de Dépôt et Compte Courant des Directors and Controllers. The latter institution were directors of the Panama Canal Company. de Lesseps and Baron Poisson were directors of all three concerns. Thus the Panama direc tors voted themselves a comfortable prize of 20,000,000 francs. But that was not all. They paid upcarned

dividends for some time on the stock of the

George Goulet, Ay Brut, 1884. The highest grade Champagne, the very best of all vintages. - 4de. Ripans Tabules; a family remedy. Ripans Tabules ST. PAUL APPEALS TO ROME

Later in the same year, 1886, two American

firms received contracts for a portion of the

to make another deal, and the Americans were

paid 11,000,000 francs to withdraw their en-

The construction was placed in the hands of

Eiffel. An example of the latter's profits is

found in the contract for iron work, which he

obtained at 9.600,000 france and sublet a few

days later at 1,600,000 francs; net profit

8,000,000 francs. There are other things, also

which Eiffel will be called on to explain when

the trial will begin on next Tuesday. The

trial of all the Panama directors is expected to

Everybody is on the qui vive for further ar-

rests. It is announced on good authority one

moment that a startling series of warrants

have been issued and an hour later it is said that the Government changed its mind. A

more embarrassing situation for the officers

of justice, the Cabinet, and Carnot himself

could scarcely be conceived. The develop

ments implicating the President will of course

renew the popular distrust of the whole Gov-

In reference to the Panama prosecutions.

their apparent rigor during the past two weeks will go for nothing unless they pursue

guilt into new places. Few believe they will

do it. Ex-Minister Balhaut was not at his

house to-night, and it is reported that he is

already under arrest. But this probably is not

true. The Government is at liberty to arrest

him and other Deputies before the Chamber

meets on Tuesday. After that a special vote of permission must be obtained. The same

rule explains why the Clémenceau-Millevoye

and other quarrels have not reached the duel-

The systematic anti-republican agitation

in the provinces throughout France has been

continued this week. The Government is everywhere assailed in the most seditious

terms, and revolution is openly preached with-

out interference. No definite goal, however,

is yet pointed out by the enemies of the re

public, and there is little to be feared in the

way of revolt until something more attractive

than anarchy and chaos is offered as a substi-

tute for the corruption which the people be-

lieve is universal under the present regime.

Those who expect an uprising of the pec

within a few days will be happily disappointed.

It is undoubtedly true that the French people

are determined to drive out the men in power.

it with ballots and not bullets. If the ballot

by suffrage was thwarted, then we should

dreadful series in French history.

precautions will be taken again.

lie demonstration out of the usual

which was broken up by the police. Two o

rison.

The members of the Right in the Chamber of the members of the Right in the Chamber of M.

Deputies have decided not to vote for Floquet as President of the Chamber.

ME. BLAINE WORSE.

Br. Johnston Unable to Estimate the Gravity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.-Mr. Blaine is worse

o-night. Dr. Johnston visited him at about

9:30 to-night and found that he had under-

gone an unfavorable change and was weake

than he has been for several days. Dr. Johnston

said that there had been no perceptible

change in Mr. Blaine's condition for the past

hree or four days, but to-night there had been

and unfortunately in the wrong direction. He

extent of the setback, but hardly anticipated a

change of great seriousness to-night, and

would not make another visit to the patient

sefore morning unless a call should come for

to the transfer to a ....

Tuesday.

have one of the bloodiest revolutions of all the

All Europe is amazed by the patience shown

The English papers, which have been freely

prophecying civil war, now admit that Eng-glishmen would have been more restless under

such great provocation. The explanation is

that France never before had an opportunity

to revenge a great national wrong by ballots.

and she is determined not to sacrifice life and

great prosperity by using weapons which so

many times cost her dear. So I do not antici-

pate, as many do, scenes of serious bloodshed

growing out of the threatened demonstration

outside the Chamber of Deputies on next

in the trying emergency of the past few weeks

ling stage during the recess.

tire enterprise.

last at least nine days.

ernment policy.

Reported Charges Against work. Two months afterward it was desired Archbishop Corrigan

## BY ARCHBISHOP IRELAND

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Of Conspiracy to Defeat Mgr. Satolli's Mission in America.

Archbishop Corrigon Declines to Bt. the Report-The Chicago Sunday Post Says that the Charges Are Already on Their Way to Rome, and that They Accuse the New York Prelate of Contriving with Father Lavelle of the Cathedral and Others to Discredit and Disgrace Ireland and Satolli and Obstruct the Pope's Purposes-An Attack on Mgr. Ireland's Momortal Which, it is Alleged, Mgr. Corrigan Sought to Have Published in the West-Pather Lavelle Said to Have Write ten Letters Calling on Catholies to Join in a Crusade "to Warn the Pope and Force Him to Recall Mgr. Satelli "-What Mgr. Satolil is Reported to Mave Said When the Case Was Laid Before Him.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 .- The Sunday Post will say o-morrow:

Formal charges of the gravest character have been preferred against the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York, by a brother prelate. His Grace of New York is accused by the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, of having engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to weaken or undo the effect of the Pope's decisions in respect of Church matters in America, and of having had recourse to methods unbecoming a Bishop, designed to discredit and disgrace Archbishop Ireland and Mgr. Satolli, the Papal delegate to

These charges, duly formulated, are now on their way to Rome, where they will be pre-sented to the highest tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church. That tribunal has power to pass upon the accusations and to fix the punshment of the accused if they be sustained. The whole world will eagerly await the decision, for both prelates, the accuser and the accused, have long filled the most conspicu-ous positions in the American hierarchy. Their differences of opinion have been matters of public rumor for years. Each has very generally been considered as an object of the Pope's favorable regard in respect of the new American Cardinalate, which, it is said, will be conferred at the approaching jubilee. If Archbishop Corrigan be found guilty as charged, his fate as well as the future of the great province of New York, over which he has so long presided, will become the object of eager surmise. Should the charges fail, the consequences can scarcely be less serious to Archbishop Ireland.

Nor will the consequences in either case be limited to the provinces of New York and St.

Paul.
The differences between Archbishop Ire-Gon. Saussier, the military Governor of Paris, is not a man who can be trifled with. land and Archbishop Corrigan are of long standing. They date back to the time when He and the Prefect of Police have decided to adopt the only safe policy in dealing with such the prelate of St. Paul took active part with emergencies. They will not allow even small groups to assemble in public places. There Cardinal Gibbons in antagonizing Archbishop Corrigan's representations to the Vatican will be plenty of policemen and soldiers on hand, and the first conditions of rioting will not be permitted. In May last the Governon the question of excommunicating the Knights of Labor. This was about five years nent, in anticipation of labor troubles, quietly ago, and since that time Archbishop Corrigan has scarcely made a pretense of perfect acmustored nearly 200,000 men in and around Paris without anybody's knowledge. Similar cord with either Cardinal Gibbons or Archbishop Ireland. Nor have these prelates taken pains to profess unreserved friendship for his It must be admitted that financial circles Grace of New York. Latterly the difference are almost in a panic over threatened develophas been accentuated by the disputes over Ca-henslyism, and more especially overArchbishments. The price of rentes on the Bourse has fallen six france in the past few days. op Ireland's famous "Faribault plan" of eduwhile on the declaration of war in 1870 it only declined four francs. There has been unquestionably a serious decline in business cation. During this latter phase of the quarrel nearly the whole Roman Catholic Church has been divided between the Corrigan camp and the Ireland camp. At naturally to ascribe it to the political crisis, but it would be hard to trace the con-nection in most cases. The only publeast in every province and diocese there have been priests, as well as laymen-and even Bishops and Archbishops-who were "Corrigan men" or "Ireland men." The partners! this week was the Jewish meeting last night of Archbishop Corrigan in the conspiracy now alleged are priests of his immediate entourthree thousand people afterward shouted. "Away with the Jews!" and "Death to the Jews!" in front of the Libre Parole office, but the report that a similar demonstration was made in front of Rothschild's house is not true. A portion of the crowd started for Rothschild's mansion, but the police dispersed them. Anarchist posters headed "Down with the Chamber!" were posted last night. The bills called on the people to join in the proposed riot on Tuesday. The police chased the men with revolvers and tore down the posters.

By the United Press. three thousand people afterward shouted age, notably Father Michael Joseph Lavelle. rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who is especially named by Archbishop Ireland as a conspirator, and possibly Father Gerardo Ferrante. Archbishop Corrigan's Italian Secretary. It is said that other priests are involved. but the Sunday Post does not make such a statement definitely, because it has not suffi-

riot on Tuesday. The police chased the men with revolvers and tore down the posters.

By the United Press.

MM. Baihaut. Blondin. Fontane. Cottu. and Charles de Lesseps were examined simultaneously by Maristrate Franqueville to-day. The confrontation of the men led to vehement altereations, the noise of which could be heard outside the court room. Magistrate Franqueville afterward held a conference with the Procureur-General. If it shall be decided to prosecute ex Minister Baihaut.the Government will leave it to the Chamber to decide whether he shall be prosecuted before the Assizes.

The Government preparations to suppress disorder in Paris are not based upon any apprehension whatever of a Royalist outbreak, but upon the attempts of the extreme Socialists to arouse an insurrection. The Government does not view even the Socialist movement with serious apprehension, and is confident of its ability to maintain order.

There is no doubt that M. Charles de Lesseps has told the Government everything he knows. It is said that when he completed his statement to M. Franqueville he expressed himself as deeply releved. He said that he had felt for gears that he was bearing a burden of suspicion which ought to attach to others. The single desire of his father and of himself had been to bring the Panama Camal enterprise to a successful conclusion, but black mallers had taken them by the throats, and the Panama Company had been compelled to buy the support and aid which, in the interest of the good name of France and for the benefit of thousands of French investors, ought to have been given freely and as a matter of public duty. Now that he had told the truth, he said, he felt as if a great weight had been lifted from his mind, and hoved that the people of France would place the responsibility where it belonged.

M. delessers in making afrank and companies cient evidence in hand to warrant it. As regards Archbishop Corrigan, the Sunday Post is in possession of at least a portion of the evidence-documentary evider will be produced against that distinguished prelate. The character of that evidence and the manner in which it was procured are almost as interesting as the charges themsolves. If they have been interpreted aright by Archbishop Corrigan's accusers they prove the existence of a conspiracy of which the archiepiscopal residence in Madison avenue. New York, is the centre, and which extended in numerous ramifications throughout America. into France and Italy, and even to the shadow of St. Peter's itself.

To appreciate fully the force of the disclosures about to be made, it is necessary to go back for a moment to the Archiepiscopal Conference held in New York last October. At that meeting Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop of Lepanto, and Papal ablegate to America, with important, but (to the public) undefined powers, made his first official appearance in America-taking no note of the Monsignor's appearance at the dedication of the Columbian Fair. Under Mgr. Satolli's influence, it was understood, their Graces of St. Paul and of New York buried the hatchet in the presence of the assembled Archbishops. Mgr. Corrigan in particular-as is stated on authority not to be doubted-drank the health of Mgr. Ireland in a bumper, and pledged renewed peace. The jocular prelate of Philadelphia. entering into the ostensible spirit of the oncasion, made a solemn motion that his brother of St. Paul and New York he delegated to administer and receive by proxy on their own smiling faces the kiss of peace which the canons prescribe for the meeting and parting

The peace thus ostensibly, and rather ostentatiously, celebrated proved of very short duration. The Archbishops had scarcely dispersed to their several homes when the air became charged with evidences of renewed hostility. Rumblings and mutterings of subterranean discord were heard with increasing

distinctness. The lay and uninitiated friends of Archbishop Ireland, listering to these tokens of renewed discord. were not slow to observe in them a certain unanimity of tone. They were all on one side. Archbishop Ireland, having. according to common report, come out of the conference in the odor of triumph and Papel faver, was naturally disposed to peace. So were his friends. The uneasy mutterings came from the other, or Corrigan side, and they took the astonishing form of remonstrance against the findings of the latest and highest tribunal of the Church, of criticism who had come as one speaking for the Pope.